

# The Cadiz Democratic Sentinel.

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## The New York Tribune Declares in Favor of Peaceable Dissolution.

From an editorial in the New York Tribune of Monday, April 11, 1864.  
"We hold that the secessionists could have had a peaceful dissolution of the Union had they really desired it, and had the people of their States, after a free and fair discussion, decided to separate from the Union. So we told them at the time; so most of the leading Republican journals told them—all in abundant good faith. President Lincoln, Gov. Morgan, and nearly all of us, openly favored a Convention of the States, which (and which only as the Disunionists well knew) would have had authority and power to decree a peaceful dissolution of the Union."

To which the Cleveland Plaindealer pointed out and appropriately added: "There it is—the bold, undisguised declaration of Horace Greeley, that not only himself, but President Lincoln and 'nearly all' of the Republicans were in favor of a peaceful dissolution of the Union. Moreover, Greeley avers that they so told the secessionists. This it is to be observed is no declaration made some time ago, but is unblushingly published in Monday's issue of the Tribune. There isn't a 'loyal' sheet in the country which will have the hardihood to deny that Greeley has now made free confession of his guilty complicity with the Southern rebels, and charged Lincoln with being a participant criminally. When it is remembered that the Southern leaders in rebellion are charged with having been plotting the great revolt for years; it should be given in characters of fire upon the memory of the American people, that with full cognizance of the designs of Davis, Yancy, Toombs & Co., the leading Republicans through their mouthpiece assured them that they might peacefully dissolve. The strong fact demonstrated by this confession, is that the Republican party really coveted the disruption of our glorious Union, it ardently thirsted for a division of the nation, rather than there should be any further participation of the South in the public councils. We have now the very key to the anti-slavery excitement which was fomented by radical journals and stump speakers. It sprang from no genuine hatred of slavery, and no genuine philanthropy for the negro, but was a mere engine used to bring about a separation. This was the real object of the statistics so often prepared by Wendell Phillips to show that both North and South would be bettered by dissolving political connections. This was the object of Mr. Lincoln's celebrated argument in favor of the right of even a segment of a State to revolutionize. This was the object of the bitter invectives in Congress against the South winding up with the taunt that 'the South could not be kicked out of the Union.' For this object such men as Thompson were imported to widen the breach, and such legislation as the 'Personal Liberty Bills' made chronic, and the foolish enthusiasm John Brown urged to his mad raid in Virginia. It may be asked what has brought about a change in the sentiments of these men? We reply that there is no real change. The terrible recoil after the firing on Sumter, scared the Abolitionists, and the hope flow, of utterly subjugating and crushing out the Southern people, placing negro soldiers over them, and sharing with these black troops in a general plunder of Southern estates, besides the immediate enjoyment of all the offices, emoluments and pickings incident to the war, make them for the present prone of Union, but at heart they are as honest and absolute traitors as ever they were."

A pretty set of fellows to be denouncing Jeff Davis and the Confederates!

## Jay Cooke & Co.

The Sandusky Register learns that Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, has completed the purchase of Gibraltar Island, at the mouth of Put-in-Bay, for \$3,000. It is understood he contemplates erecting a commodious building for summer resort—the same to have a tower and lookout which will command one of the grandest and most lovely views of lake and island scenery on the Western Continent.  
"This Jay Cooke, it will be remembered, was the agent appointed by Salmon P. Chase to disburse the 5-20 and 7-30 loans of the Government. Rumor hath it that said Cooke is a nephew to the Secretary of the Treasury, and that his situation has been one calculated to make a man wealthy in a very short period. Jay Cooke was, at the beginning of the present administration, a small broker in Columbus, and was called thence to Philadelphia by Mr. Chase, as the agent of the Government. Of late, his lot seems to have fallen in profitable and, consequently, pleasant places."  
We take the above from that ultra-loyal paper, the Cincinnati Times. One of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co., if we are not mistaken, is Henry D. Cooke, formerly of the Sandusky Register, and once editor and proprietor of the State Journal in this city. Henry D. Cooke, as well as Jay Cooke, has made a fine thing out of the war, in the way of accumulating greenbacks. The whole family can retire to Put-in-Bay and live like nobles on the proceeds of their loyalty."

## Supreme Court of Ohio—Decision in the Wayne County Case.

The Supreme Court of the State of Ohio opened yesterday morning, at eight o'clock and announced its decision in the Wayne county contested election case, on an appeal from the decision of Judge Sample, by which the Democratic candidates for county offices in Wayne were declared elected. The case involved the question of the constitutionality of the law of 1863, giving persons absent in the military service of the Government the right to vote at all elections in this State.

Chief Justice Brinkerhoff announced as the decision of the Court that the law was constitutional, and therefore in full force and effect, and that the elections held under it were valid. The decision of Judge Sample in the Wayne county Common Pleas was reversed; and the Republican candidates for the several offices contested declared duly elected.

Justice Brinkerhoff also stated that Judge Ranney, who was absent, dissented from the opinion of the court. The dissenting opinion will doubtless be published in due time.

The result of the contest surprised nobody. Although there were many who were firmly of the opinion that there is nothing in the constitution authorizing the casting of votes outside of the jurisdiction and geographical limits of the State, there were few, indeed, who anticipated that, in the present condition of the politics of the State, the Supreme Court would render a decision contrary to the one they did.

The cases decided are those of Henry Lehman v. John K. McBride, Gilson B. Somers v. Charles E. Graeter, Anthony Wright v. Matthew W. Pinkerton, error to the Court of Common Pleas of Wayne county. The following conclusions upon the points presented were announced as the opinions of a majority of the Court:

1. The finding and judgment of a Court of Common Pleas made in a case of contested election brought before it by appeal under the statute, are subject to review in the District Court and Supreme Court, by petition in error.

2. The act of April 12, 1863, "to enable qualified voters of this State, or of the United States, to exercise the right of suffrage," was intended to enable qualified voters of the State in the military service to vote in accordance with its provisions as well without as within the territorial limits of this State.

3. Said act is not clearly in conflict with any of the provisions of the Constitution of the State, and is therefore to be regarded as a constitutional and valid enactment.

4. Under the provisions of the 7th section of said act, the poll-book of a company which designates the letter of the company and the number of the regiment, is sufficient in substance, although the particular arm of the service of which it may form a part be not expressly designated, nor the fact that it is an Ohio company and regiment; such fact being presumed where nothing appears to the contrary.

5. Finding and judgment of the Court of Common Pleas reversed; and this Court proceeding to adjudge as the Court of Common Pleas ought to have done, find the law and facts of the case to be with the said contestants, and adjudge accordingly.

Judge Ranney, as we before said, dissented to the decision of the majority. After making an entry upon the journal allowing parties who have upon the motion docket motions for the allowance of writs of error, or for leave to file petitions in error, to withdraw the papers and motions, and apply to a judge in vacation, the Court adjourned without day.

The New York Tribune, in speaking of Congress, says: "We are now in the grandest crisis of our National history; we choose dwarfs to do the work which may well employ angels. There may be forty men in both Houses who richly deserve to be there; but there are at least a hundred who would be in business fully up to their capacity if ONE HALF OF THEM WERE TRYING TWENTY DOLLAR SUITS AS JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, WITH THE OTHER HALF PETTING OFF BEFORE THEM."

This is the House, whose character is so well described by Mr. Greeley, that so lately resolved that Hon. Alexander Long is an unworthy member of it. Certainly he is worthy of a much greater and superior body.

## The Expulsion of Mr. Long—The New York Times vs. Schuyler Colfax, et al.

That Administration organ, the New York Times, declares itself ashamed of the supporters of Speaker Colfax's resolution, to expel Representative Long. It says they cite the votes in the House twenty years ago, for expelling Joshua R. Giddings, and pronounce such citation as an insult. Again they point to the expulsion of Bright and Reed and Burnett in the last Congress. But these men, the Times avers, were not expelled for their opinions, but for their acts. They (Colfax and his supporters) pour virtuous indignation, says the Times, upon the doctrines of Mr. Long's speech, as if it was only necessary to make a speech odious to make it punishable. It adds:

"All this piling up of patriotic agony has nothing to do with the real issue. The question is, whether the freedom of debate is or is not under any other restriction than that against 'disorderly behaviour,' which is designated in the Constitution as an offense for which members may be punished. It is not pretended that Mr. Long was guilty of 'disorderly behaviour.' His speech was perfectly calm and decorous, and from the beginning to the end he was not once called to order by the Speaker, whose duty, under the rules, it would have been to call him to order, had there been any breach of it. The offense was not in the behaviour, but in the doctrine. Can obnoxious doctrine justify expulsion? That is the vital point. It has not been met. It has been evaded."

The same journal continues its argument by assuming that if two-thirds of either branch of Congress have a right to expel the remaining one-third, or any member of it for opinions urged in debate, then, our claim to be a representative Government is a falsehood; and says:

"If the Second District of Ohio have chosen to send Alexander Long to the National Congress as their Representative, he has a right to be heard as such without intimidation or constraint of any kind whatsoever. His representative character is an end in itself, and freedom is interfered with. It is useless to say that he has abused his representative trust. That is a matter of opinion, and of it his constituents are the only lawful judges."

Referring to the great amount of gas expended about the treasonable character of Mr. Long's speech, particularly in expressing his belief that there are but two alternatives—the acknowledgment of the independence of the South, or their complete extermination—and declaring his preference for the former alternative, The Times says "there is no more treason in that utterance than in the other utterance made again and again in the House, directly and indirectly, that disunion would be preferable to a restoration of the slave power."

The Times is alarmed, as all the supporters and defenders of Colfax's infamous resolution of expulsion may well be, lest a turn of tide may bring its own party leaders under the ban. It gives this warning:

"What is Mr. Long's case to-day may, next year, be Mr. Stevens's case, or Mr. Conway's case, or Mr. Grinnell's case, or some other Representative's case, whose language two-thirds of the body may choose to put down as treasonable. No debater in that body can in future be safe if this precedent is established."

"Loyal" and Lawless Kansas. A miscgen and Michigan contemporary, alluding to a customary election row in Leavenworth, says:

"It seems impossible for Kansas to settle down in subjection to law and order. If a man is to be made to do anything out that way, or if his opinions are to be rectified, he is at once knocked down, when the prospect of being knocked down again as soon as he gets up, is deemed sufficient to convert him."

This is a very unkind cut from a paper that shrieked so loudly but a few years ago for "bleeding Kansas." Kansas has long been the pet lamb of the Republican party. And her name has also been the synonym for lawlessness and disorder. She was born amid the throes of a revolution. She "bled" for slavery so long as blood-letting would make a little political capital. She then started the starvation cry, which largely replenished the dilapidated exchequer of many of her bankrupt politicians. It elected one of her United States Senators. But one thing Kansas is not. She is not a copperhead State. She is not a Democratic State. Kansas is intensely "loyal." There is not a copperhead newspaper in the State. There is not, we believe, a Democratic journal published there. It is not a healthy place for Democratic publishers. A newspaper institution that should advise the name of Gen. McClellan for the Presidency in that delightful clysseum of modern Republicanism, would very likely be eviscerated and its proprietors choked. And we protest that it is unkind and ungenerous for the modern missegers to declare that "it seems impossible for Kansas to settle down in subjection to law and order," and that the way they "rectify" opinions out there is to "knock men down, when the prospect of being knocked down again as soon as he gets up, is deemed sufficient to convert him."

## Appalling Disaster in New York Harbor—Explosion of a Boiler on Board the Gunboat Chenango—Thirty-three of the Crew Terribly Scalded.

A frightful explosion took place on Friday afternoon, in New York Bay. Hardly two hours had passed after the gunboat Chenango had left the Navy Yard, before a fearful explosion took place. Thirty-three men were severely scalded. They were taken to the Marine Hospital.

The following is a description of the scene at the Hospital. About thirty noble men, in all stages of suffering and torture, were lying outstretched upon beds, their bodies a raw mass of burning flesh—some screaming in intense agony, others moaning pitifully, while others were quiet and subdued, their blackened and swollen faces showing plainly the acute suffering within. As soon as they arrived they were bathed in oil and lime water, and covered with a copious covering of flour, which kept the air from the raw flesh. Everything that medical skill and science could afford was done for the poor unfortunates. Seldom does one witness such a heartrending scene. Men who but a few short hours before were enjoying all that makes life happy, were now but a mass of living fire and agony. The cries of some of them were terrible. Some had lost their reason in consequence of the excruciating suffering they were undergoing. Others were hurriedly and feebly drawing their last life-breath. One lay a corpse, having died in being transferred from the Navy Yard to the hospital. We noticed one man's head which was so swollen that it might have been taken for the head of an enormous giant. One poor fellow, a landsman, uncomplainingly said to us, "why did Heaven send such a calamity upon us? I had just shipped."

What, oh what, will my poor mother say? Scarcely any of them could talk much—in fact so little that it was impossible to get any reliable particulars of this sad accident. One young man told us that the vessel was terribly shattered, the spar deck as well as the hurricane deck being torn to fragments over the boiler. Further than this little could be learned. Scarcely a man could be found that could tell the names of half a dozen persons on board the ship at the time of the disaster, owing to the fact that the vessel had but recently been put in commission, and they had not become acquainted.

## Fort Pillow.

This post having again assumed something of the notoriety it had two years ago, it may be well to recall some items of its former history. Fort Pillow is situated about sixty-five miles above Memphis, on the Tennessee bank of the Mississippi. It is one of a series of fortifications erected on the Mississippi, at the commencement of the rebellion, for the purpose of closing the navigation of the river. The series consisted of Columbus, Ky., Island No. 10, Fort Pillow, Fort Wright, Vicksburg and Fort Hudson, besides various lesser fortifications at available points. The fort was a heavy earthenwork, and was named after Gideon J. Pillow, of Mexican ditch digging fame. When Flag officer Foote commenced his bombardment of Island No. 10, Beauregard, then in command at Corinth, strengthened the fort, planting heavy guns, erecting casemates, and otherwise making it as formidable for defense as possible. It was erected on bluffs one hundred and fifty feet high, and possessed natural advantages not easily surmounted by an attack from the river. After the fall of Island No. 10 the position was still farther strengthened, as then that presented the only barrier, except Fort Wright, to the advance of the Federal fleet.

Flag-officer Davis, who superseded Foote, commenced the bombardment of the fort in April, 1862, and continued, with trifling interruptions, to throw his missiles into the place until June 4, when it and Fort Wright were evacuated by the rebels in consequence of the operations of Gen. Halleck compelling the abandonment of Corinth by Beauregard.

Should Mr. Long Resign—Good Republican Advice. The Cincinnati Enquirer says: We understand that some bitter Republicans have got up a petition to Mr. Long, asking him to resign, and are circulating it for signatures. To those who have any idea of signing such a document, we commend the following from the New York Times, a leading Republican print. It says:

"Mr. Long having been declared by a majority of ten to be 'an unworthy member of the House,' it is, we suppose, expected that he will resign. We trust he will do no such thing. We hate his political creed as we hate paganism itself, but a sacred principle of republican government is at stake in his person, and we want it maintained. Neither a majority of that House nor two-thirds of it, directly or indirectly, as he now stands, only his doctrine is detestable; let him yield one hair's breadth to this dictation, and he will be as detestable as his doctrine."

A Canadian girl put off her wedding and lost her lover because she couldn't settle upon the sixth bridesmaid.

## A Cry of Despair from the Administration Camp.

"Gold at 175, and Congress, with tax bills, tariff bills, bank bills, every financial measure, lifeless and shapeless, engaged in putting down freedom of debate in the National Capitol! In the name of loyal people we protest. It is a disgrace, and an outrage."

Such is the opening paragraph of an editorial article which we reproduce from the New York Times. We commend its careful perusal to the thoughtful reader. The Times, it is well known, is one of the ablest and staunchest supporters of the Lincoln Administration. Its utterances in the article alluded to, are therefore significant, and show "fearful looking" of terrible disaster and "fery indignation" about to overtake that Administration.

The Times lays the blame on the inattention of Congress. It says that "passion is making them mad." But the majority in Congress does not comprise all the political maniacs in the country. It would be a fortunate thing if it did. The whole Administration party, from the President down to the most vacillating sponser in a Union League convale, is seized with a moral DELIRIUM TREMENS. The Times, like all other organs and orators of its party, has aided, to the best of its ability, in increasing this insanity, till it has assumed a formidable type that makes some of its victims, in their lucid intervals, start back with horror and fearful apprehension.

The cry of the Times to Congress to do something for the salvation of the country—to save it from financial ruin, and not to crush out freedom of debate in its legislative halls—is absolutely heartrending. But it is all in vain. There is one, and one only, way of escape for the people of this distracted and well-nigh ruined country, and that is, in a thorough change of the men and measures that have brought it to the verge of destruction. [Statesman.]

## Difficulty between Banks and Porter.

A New Orleans correspondent of the World mentions a difficulty between Gen. Banks and Admiral Porter in regard to cotton. He says:

"From the very best sources, I am advised that there is a serious quarrel going on between the military and naval authorities up there. As correspondents generally mess with and take the side of the army, it may be well for me to tell you what naval officers say is the position of Porter in this matter. The Admiral, it seems, has found out that there are speculators in army circles, who are determined to 'occupy and possess' all the cotton and procure it from the unfortunate rebel who may think he owns it, at some mere trifle, to avoid the necessity of taking the oath of allegiance in order to own it. Porter has determined to seize all that comes within the range of his guns, and it is said that he even stops it on the way down. He says it belongs either to the government or to the original owners, and no one else shall get hold of it."

"On the other hand, the quartermasters are claiming all the cotton, corn, mules and everything else in the country, declaring that the former will be sold by them for the benefit of all parties to prevent frauds! Private property to be managed by quartermasters to prevent frauds! Did you ever hear a more preposterous proposition?"

MORALS IN WASHINGTON.—Fourteenth street, Washington, is said to contain throughout its whole length, south of Willard's, not one house that is not a house of ill-fame. A contract has just been made to build a house of the same character, which is to cost \$80,000!

From the Morgan County Herald, MORGAN COUNTY, BRISTOL, VILLAGE, Morgan Co., O., April 4, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:—Permit me to say a few words to you, for public use. There is one thing which I think I should mention to the public about this time, (as I am an aged man and may be called hence without much previous notice) and that is, how to cure a cancer. The recipe is as follows; and the quantity of the ingredients depend upon the size of the cancer: take a portion of the liquid chloride of zinc, then take the fine powder of sanguaria canadensis (blood root) and stir it into the zinc, until it is as thick as mush, and make a plaster of this, one-fourth of an inch in thickness, lay this on the cancer, binding it fast there for 24 or 48 hours, and when you take off this plaster, the cancer will generally fall out, root and body, without knife or caustic, and with very little pain to the patient. I have taken out a great many of these years ago; lately, but few; perhaps some of the last were on the breast of Mrs. Martin who lived a short distance south of me here. Please let all physicians know it. Yours very respectfully, D. A. Kink.

If you wish to drive a cut nail into a seasoned oak timber, and not have it break or bend, just have a small quantity of oil near by and dip the nail before driving, and it will never fail to go. In mending cranes and ploughs this is of great advantage, for they are generally made of oak wood. In wrenching old nails before using, let it be done on wood and with easy blows. If done on iron they will be sure to break.

The New York Farm.—It costs \$25 to see the various departments of the New York Fair, which includes "charge for viewing a lady's hand; 25c; charge for viewing a lady's face; 25c; charge for viewing a lady's feet; 25c; charge for viewing a lady's hair; 25c; charge for viewing a lady's eyes; 25c; charge for viewing a lady's nose; 25c; charge for viewing a lady's mouth; 25c; charge for viewing a lady's ears; 25c; charge for viewing a lady's fingers; 25c; charge for viewing a lady's toes; 25c; charge for viewing a lady's nails; 25c; charge for viewing a lady's skin; 25c; charge for viewing a lady's complexion; 25c; charge for viewing a lady's figure; 25c; charge for viewing a lady's dress; 25c; charge for viewing a lady's jewelry; 25c; charge for viewing a lady's hair; 25c; charge for viewing a lady's eyes; 25c; charge for viewing a lady's nose; 25c; charge for viewing a lady's mouth; 25c; charge for viewing a lady's ears; 25c; charge for viewing a lady's fingers; 25c; charge for viewing a lady's toes; 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